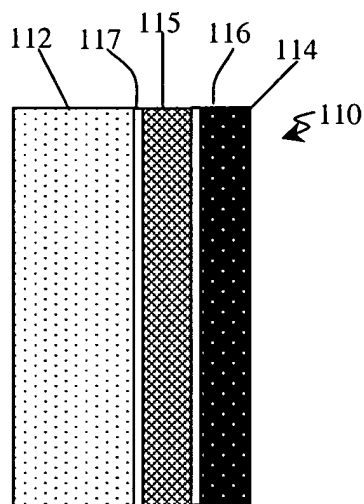
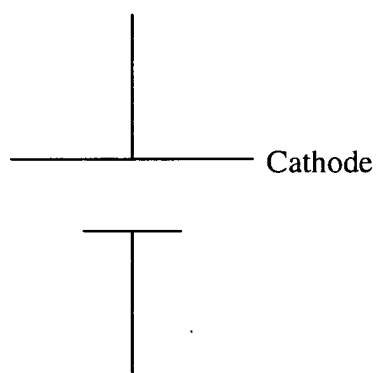


(a)

**FIGURE 1**

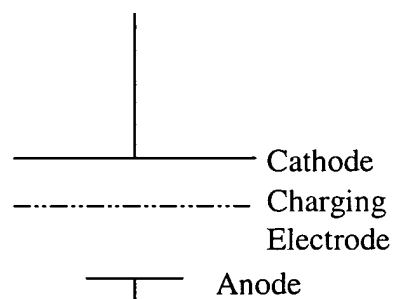


(b)

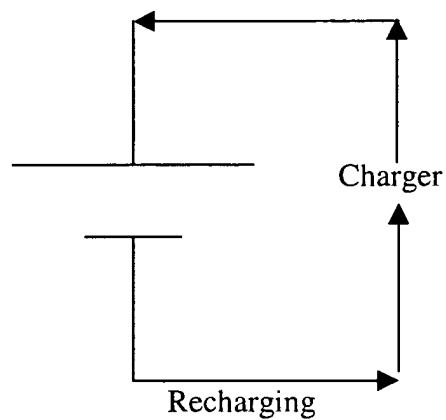
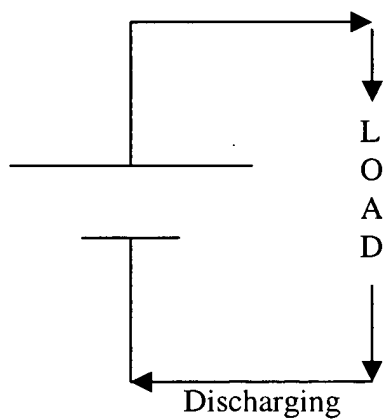


(a)

**FIGURE 2**

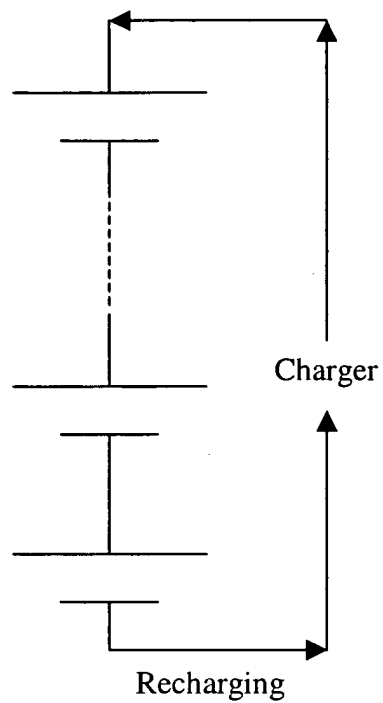
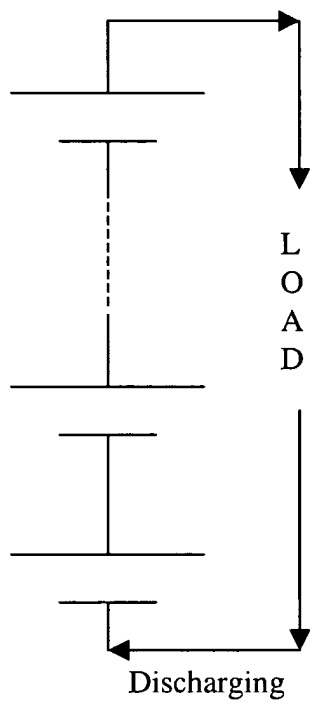


(b)

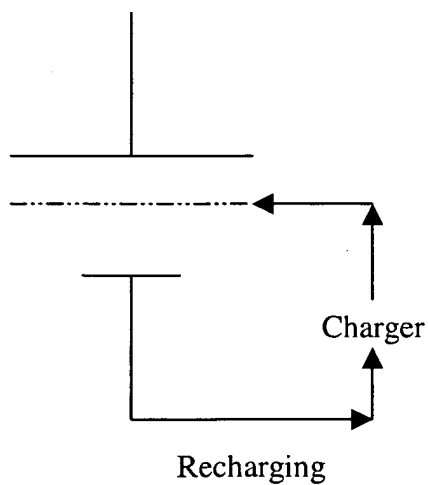
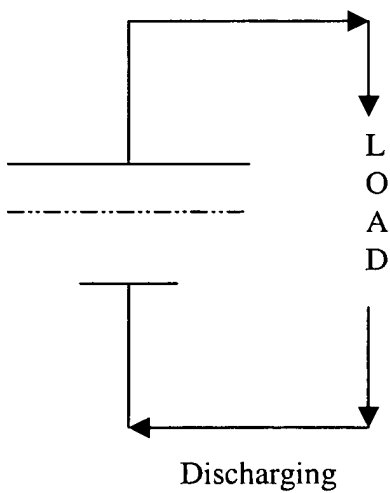


**FIGURE 3**

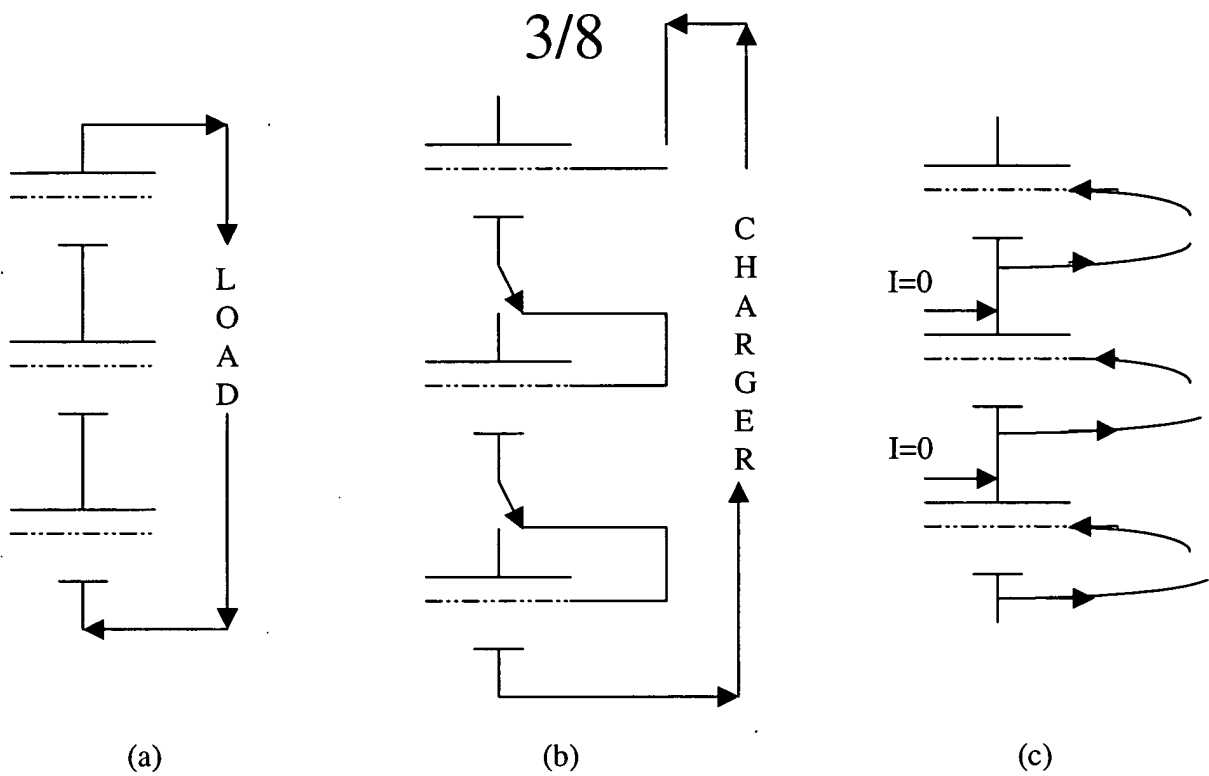
2/8



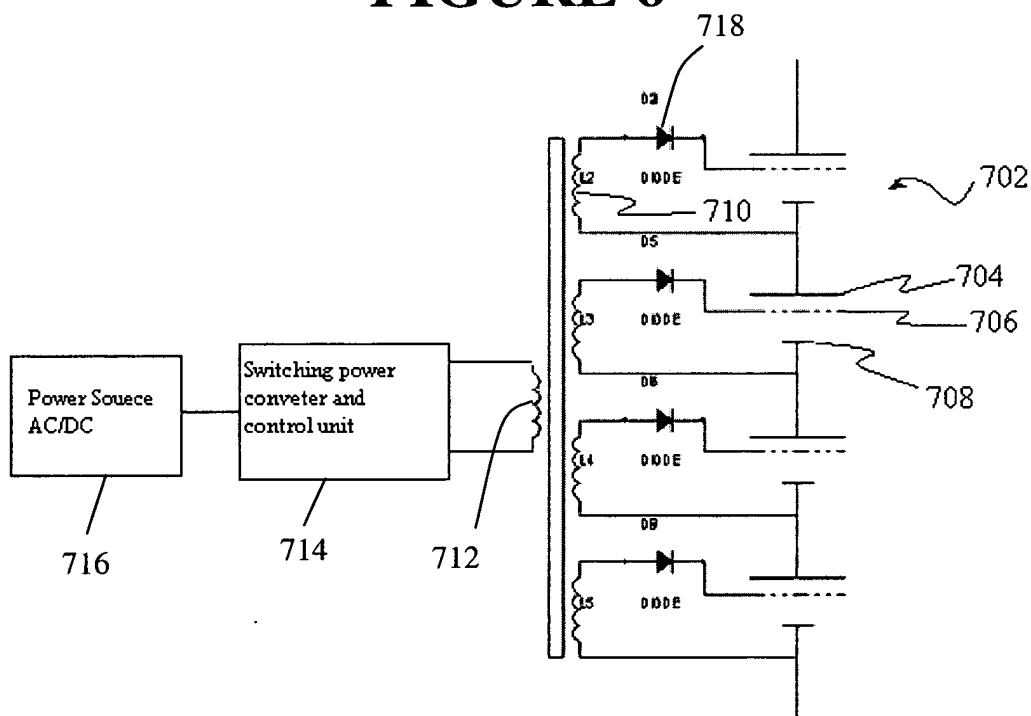
**FIGURE 4**



**FIGURE 5**



**FIGURE 6**



**FIGURE 7**

800

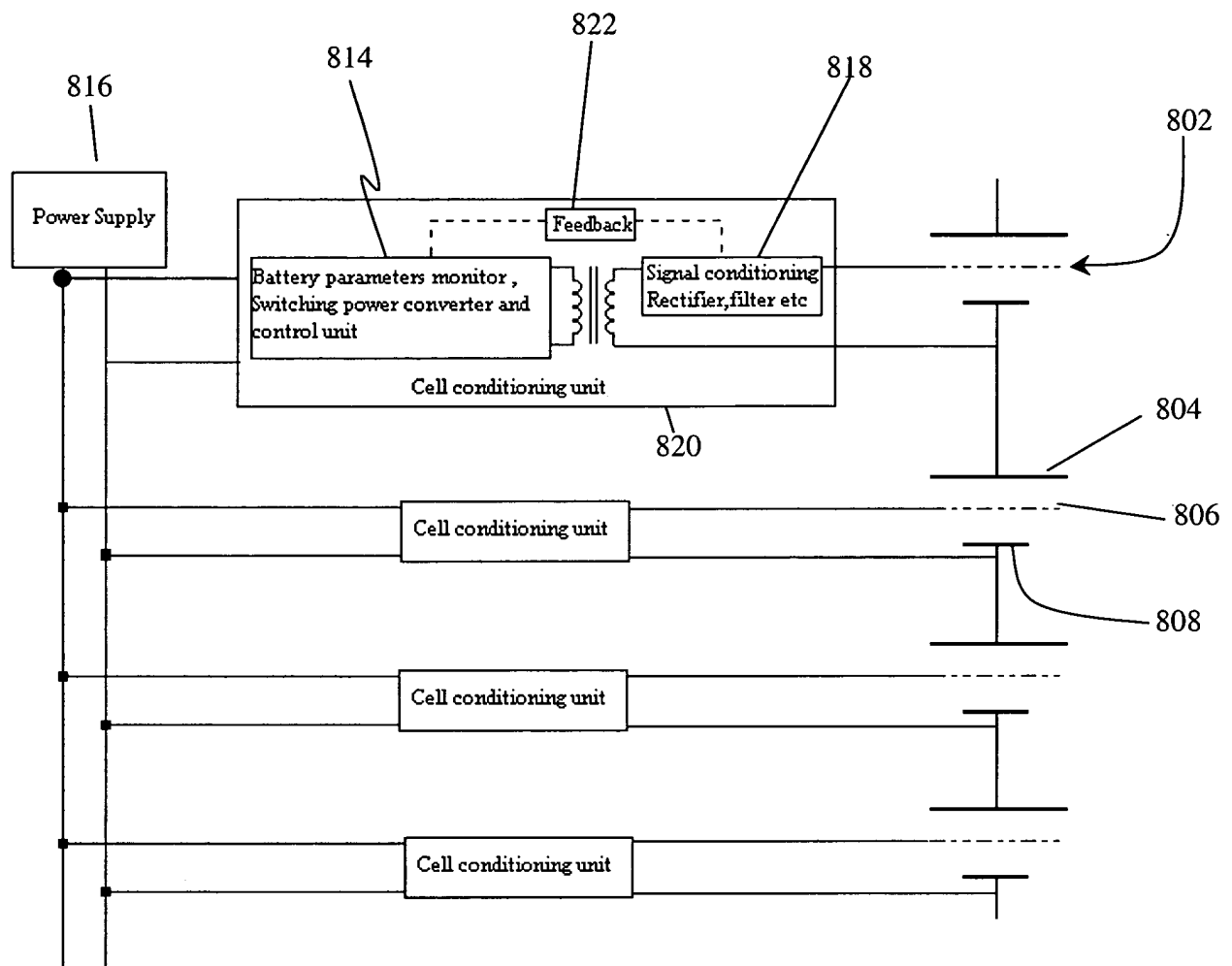


FIGURE 8

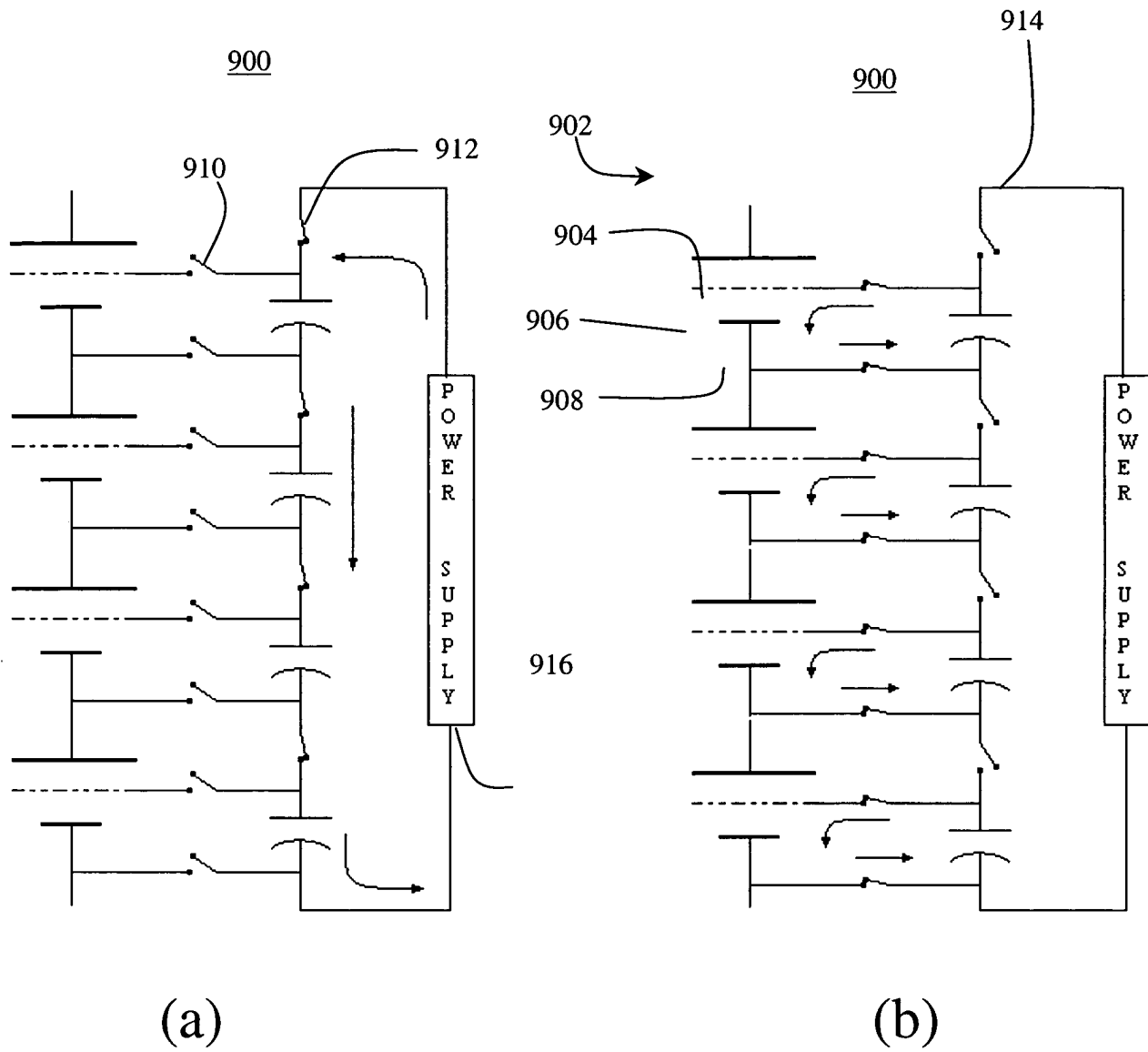
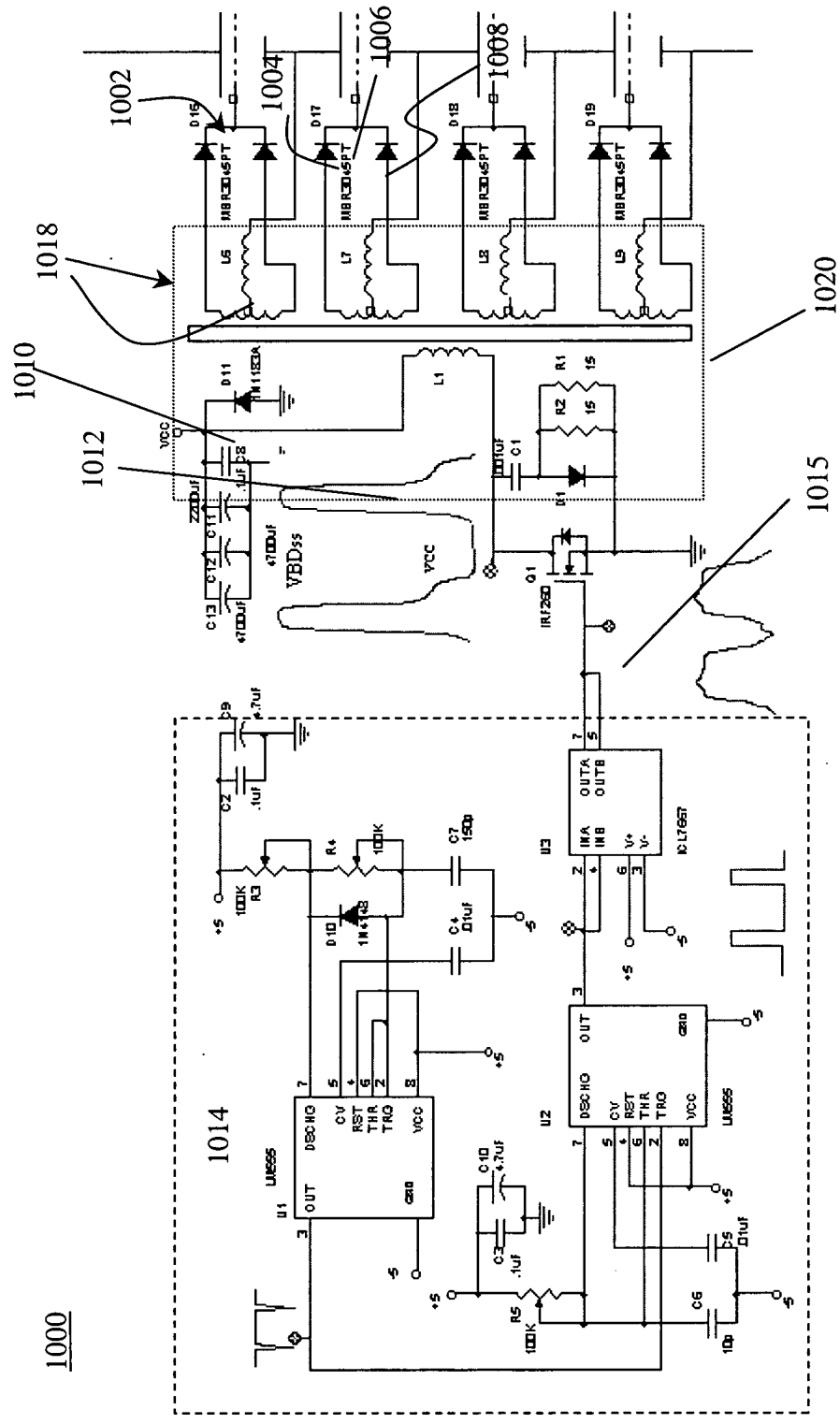
**FIGURE 9**

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a power supply circuit, showing a transformer 1010, a rectifier bridge 1012, a filter capacitor 1014, and a voltage regulator 1016. The transformer 1010 has a primary winding connected to an AC source and a secondary winding connected to the rectifier bridge 1012. The rectifier bridge 1012 consists of four diodes 1018, 1020, 1022, and 1024. The output of the rectifier bridge 1012 is connected to the filter capacitor 1014, which is connected to ground. The output of the filter capacitor 1014 is connected to the voltage regulator 1016, which is connected to ground. The voltage regulator 1016 is a three-terminal device with an input, a ground, and an output. The output of the voltage regulator 1016 is connected to a load 1015.



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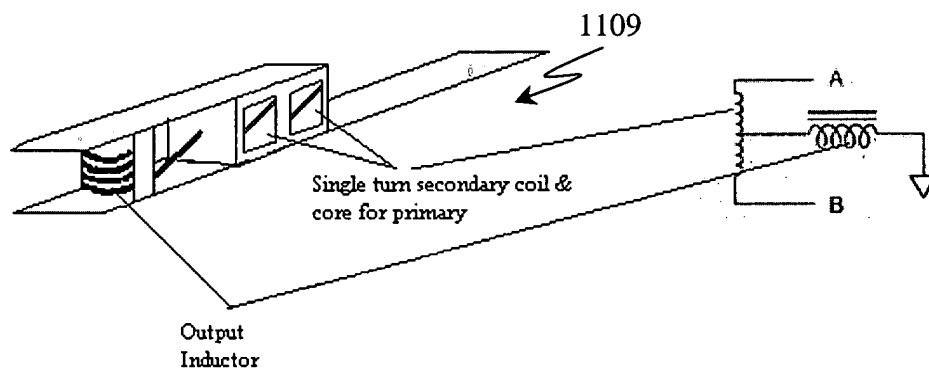


FIGURE 11

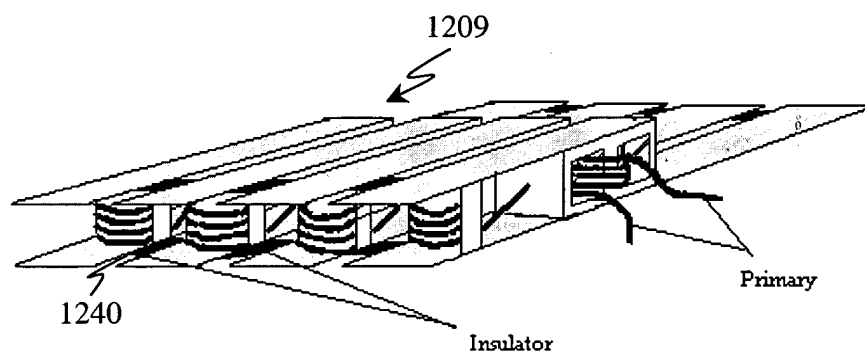
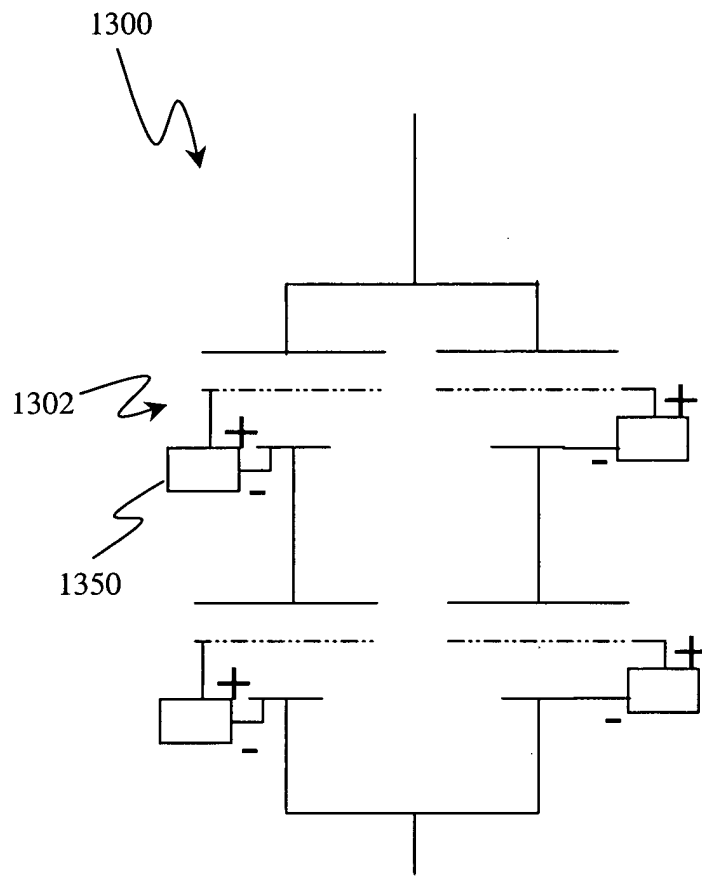


FIGURE 12



**FIGURE 13**